

CAMDEN, S. C. FEBRUARY 6, 1890.

CAMDEN—ITS NECESSITIES AND POSSIBILITIES.

We propose to make a few remarks on this subject at this time of business depression, and the dejection which is the natural consequence thereof, as a reminder of our shortcomings, and at the same time as an encouragement for the future. And at the outset we cannot refrain from remarking that there are less signs of life in Camden than in any town of equal population in the State. Is it because we do not pull together, or fail to appreciate the advantages we possess? Probably both.

Be the cause what it may, it is high time for us to buster ourselves, and with resolute hearts take counsel together, and devote time and energy to the establishment of industries, which will develop our resources and increase our material prosperity. It was a misfortune that the Cotton Mill scheme fell through, and we entertain a strong hope that in the near future it will be revived and carried to a successful conclusion. It is obvious that it would be of immense service, and if engaged in making yarns, both coarse and fine, would be a paying enterprise. We are not in position in the South to compete (except in cases of considerable capital), with Northern mills in making cloth, owing to the expensive and complicated machinery; but the yarn mills are all paying.

Then again, with the supply of woods we have adapted to making shuttles, a factory for this should be started. There is one near Durham, N. C., which began on a small scale in working up persimmon and dogwood, and is supplying shuttles to Northern factories, and although the plant has been largely increased, cannot fill all its orders.

Why not begin phosphate works also, by getting the crude material from the phosphate deposits and working them up? This is being tried in Columbia and elsewhere, with promising prospects. The quantity of fertilizers used in the area of country to which Camden is the distributing point aggregates 2,500 tons per annum.

And we are surprised, in this connection, that a Cotton Seed Oil Mill has not been started, both for the oil it would express and the meal which would be used as a fertilizer. With Rail Road facilities to supplement the supply brought into town by wagons, an abundance of seed could be procured.

A yarn mill, shuttle factory, phosphate works and cotton seed oil mill, are enterprises which might be begun on a small scale at first, and gradually increased. The number of hands thus employed, spending a proportion of earnings necessary to their living, would give a wonderful impetus to the trade of the town, and relieve it of depending alone on agriculture, and impart new life to everything.

It will be suggested, Where is the money to come from? We are frank to say we cannot depend on capitalists coming to our rescue, for, as a rule, they await developments, and are then ready if not eager to invest. Let one or more of these enterprises be undertaken by men of small means co-operating with a fraction of their earnings or savings, by assessing them selves so much a month, until their stock is paid in. Let inquiry be instituted as to how much capital it will require to start one or more of them, and a small beginning be made. Once begun they will, under careful and prudent management, become a success.

The old fable of Hercules and the wagoner is very suggestive. As he told the despairing teamster to put his own shoulder to the wheel and help him pull his team out of the mud, so must we do. It is vain for us to sit down and expect capital to flow in from the North, as we have no coal and iron mines. Nor can we expect the very few men of much means in our midst to boost up these enterprises, as they are apparently so very conservative. But the men of small means, whether merchants, clerks, farmers or professional men, must unite and co-operate. We earnestly entreat some of these to institute enquiries as to the cost of these enterprises, and when this information is obtained begin a canvass for stock. We believe it is practicable; and when the 3 C's Rail Road is completed to Cincinnati the supply of coal will be so abundant that it will be cheaper to use it for factory purposes than wood. The old DeKalb Factory site might be bought cheap and utilized for some of these enterprises.

The only enterprises at present in town, besides one small Bak, which is well managed and supplies a long felt want, is the entertainment of Northern guests at Upton Court and the Hobkirk Inn, and too much praise cannot be extended to these establishments for the reputation they are giving the old town as a winter resort. Mrs. Perkins and Mr. Eldredge have put us under obligations by advertising its advantages in this and other particulars. We believe a great future for such a resort is ahead of us. But if we can make it a live town, this and every other department of business will flourish—and we would in a few years have a boom in real estate, and enhance mercantile pursuits, while electric lights and street railways would adorn our streets. We must, however, wake up and help ourselves. We call attention to a very interesting letter apropos to this subject in our issue of this week.

SENATOR VANCE ON "THE NEGRO PROBLEM."

As the discussion of this vexed question is attracting such wide spread attention, and so much interest is being manifested in it in Congress, the newspapers and private circles, our readers would doubtless like to know what this distinguished gentleman who is so well known, and recognized everywhere as a cool, practical and level-headed man, has delivered in the Senate on the 30th inst., and, although comparatively brief, is most philosophical and able. The full report of it is to be found in the Congressional Record of the 31st inst., and we commend it to our readers, as the Associated Press dispatches in the News and Courier of the 1st, gives only a meagre report of it. He devotes a large portion of it to a searching review of Legals' speech, and issues

him most mercilessly, and in the course of his review presents a historical and philosophical analysis of the negro's relation to the South, and his place in the family of nations, and the attitude and traits he has ever assumed and exhibited among all of the civilizations in which he has been placed. He shows that the negro has every where been an inferior being, and has looked on, and has been dependent upon the superior race. He recounts Legals' apprehension of an insurrectionary war between the races, and pays a just tribute to his fidelity during the war, and the relations which exist now at the South between the races, except where men and cowardly whites for political purposes seek and have sought to stir up bad blood, and assures him that the South can take care of itself. Legals said that in case of such trouble the North would let the Southern whites work out their own deliverance. Vance denounces this as a libel on the whites of the North, and especially those whom the Kansas Senator characterized (meaning the Democrats) as "the cowardly and degraded element," but who were true to the Union, fighting its battles, and true to the whole country by opposing the degradation of the South after the war had ended. His analysis of the negro's character is true to nature, and yet kind. His solution of the problem is "hands off," and it will rectify itself, and a gradual distribution will take place and that the Government should favor it. He says 500,000 of them distributed will give a white majority in the States which have a negro majority now. When he concluded, Senator Butler said his "Gill" contemplated this and did not say a word about deportation.

REPUBLICAN TYRANNY.

Congress assembled on the 3rd Monday in December, and Reed of Maine was elected Speaker by the Republicans, who have a majority of six only. More than two months have elapsed, and yet no rules to govern the body, which every new Congress adopts have been reported, and like a ship with out a rudder or compass the Republicans are proceeding to transact business, giving no voice to the Democratic minority, and usurping every prerogative and violating every precedent. They seem determined to adopt no rules until they have ousted a sufficient number of contested Democratic seats to give them an easy working majority. The Constitution prescribes a quorum as necessary to transact business. The Democrats will refrain from voting until rules are reported, and safeguards are thrown around the rights of the minority. Reed holds that the presence of members, whether they vote or not, is sufficient to constitute a quorum, and adds the names of a sufficient number of Democrats to every roll call. The Democrats protest against having their names thus added, and the wildest confusion has ensued and disorder produced, which has turned the House into a Beldam. Reed has persisted and his party have sustained him, and he refuses to suit himself, he has been stigmatized to his face as the meanest tyrant that ever presided over a deliberative body, but he smiles, and smiles and persists. Carlisle, of Kentucky, and Crisp of Georgia, are leaders of the Democrats, and McKelvey of Ohio, of the Republicans. Different members of the respective parties have poured hot shot into each other. The consequence is, Congress might well be dubbed "a Rump Parliament," and all legislation seems at a stand still. The Democrats are right, for the action of the Republicans is contemptible and tyrannical. Their conduct is in keeping with their party, which is a party of revolution and tyranny. It has on every occasion demonstrated its lack of patriotism and is a narrow and unscrupulous as it is contemptible and selfish.

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"THE MANUFACTURERS' RECORD." This able and enterprising journal is published in Baltimore weekly, and is doing yeoman service in attracting the attention of the country to the resources and possibilities of the South, while it is pointing out to the latter the various methods of developing its own powers. It is eminently practical, and in its demonstrations and examples cannot fail to enlighten its readers. There is nothing sentimental about its articles, but a plain statement of facts and figures, while its statistical proofs of propositions are obvious on their face. It has a corps of editors who have been trained to their work, and by their varied experience are most admirably adapted to their several departments.

It would be a good idea for Southern papers to exchange with the Record and clip extensively from it, so as to inform their readers of the enterprises on foot and in contemplation throughout the South.

Pension Matters.

It will be of interest to many to learn that the first installment of the State pensions for the present year will be paid about the 15th of March. The whole amount will this year be paid in two equal installments, the first as stated, the second about the 15th of June. As there are now about 2,000 pensioners on the rolls, and about \$48,000 of the \$50,000 appropriated will be available for this purpose, each pensioner will receive \$24 for the year, in two payments of \$12 each. As previously warrants have been made out for each month paid, usually eight or nine, there will be a great saving of clerical labor, the difference between making out 16,000 and 4,000 warrants.—*Columbia Register.*

What we are about to do before men, we should be afraid to do before God. He is the best Christian, not who talks most of God, but who walks most with God.

An Interesting Letter from a Northern Visitor.

CAMDEN, S. C. Jan'y 31st, 1890.

Editor of the Journal:

Permit a stranger from the North, drawn hither by the fame of your town, and of its two delightful houses for winter tourists, to say a few words in your columns.

This most highly favored place I have found in the South after eight years of diligent search is here. For comfort, health or pleasure seekers it is the best no-further of towns, the "one plus ultra" for a winter resting place for invalids. "Wine host" of the Hobkirk Inn insists that it is the superior "intermediate place," but I go beyond that and declare that it is the best of all. Now such a declaration must be backed by reasons, some of which follow. If they are not enough, call for more and they shall be forthcoming.

Camden may not do for those ephemerals who, like the butterfly and humming bird, (or, for that matter, the tobacco fly,) lit from flower to flower, taking a taste of honey here, the nourishing sweets of any one place; but for sober going, comfort seeking, health needing folks like myself, Camden's "Inn" (or Camden's "Court") have attractions that none of the other much more advertised places can supply. And this brings us back again to that one practical "why?" Well then—if needs must—here goes.

In what consists the priority of excellence of Camden? Let us reply numerically. One—it is not too hot; it is not too cool; climatically it is that desired mean between extremes that contributes to the health of the most delicate as well as to the pleasure of the robust. Two—it exceeds Aiken because the high envying hills shut off those cold "northerners" that sweeping up from the Gulf, are too frequently annoyances to the weak throats and lungs that in that noted and pretty resort can find no refuge from them. Three—it has two houses for tourists that are not hotels but pleasant homes, where the freedom and independence of the guests are so admirably blended with a homeliness in general and in detail that their patrons forget their true relations to their hosts, and unconsciously to themselves, become very much at home. In these peculiarities of Hobkirk Inn and Upton Court are charms that all our Northern compatriots find to their liking. And in no other Southern city are similar conditions to be found.

But Camden has its drawbacks. Alas! that where so much that is attractive is to be found, there should be such flaws to mar what otherwise would be perfection! Flaw No. 1 is easily pointed out. It is the terrible railroad schedules that compel coming guests to stop over night at other places. Camden is but twenty-four hours from New York, if continuous rail and transportation were possible. It has not been here before, but I have seen letters from Ex-Governor Chamberlain that lead me to hope it soon will be.

Drawback No. 2 is something your own people can correct. There is not a decently paved sidewalk in the city. The bricks stand at all angles to the great discomfort of the unwary. No man or woman likes to keep eyes intent upon the ground, but here it is either that or else a stab or a fall. Better pull up every brick and settle down to rolled gravel walks than to endure longer the unseemly and really harmful abortions that are misnamed sidewalks.

Drawback No. 3, the most serious of all, is the too evident lack of that public spirit which leads to unity of endeavor for the common good. Why it is so old residents probably can tell. A stranger and sojourner can see it and deplore it without getting any idea of its why and wherefore. But with a place so favorably situated that with little effort it could be made a large manufacturing and distributing centre, and with such multiplied attractions that it can be brought to be the greatest interior health and pleasure city of the South, it is ten thousand pities that public spirit is but a name, and unity of purpose and action an unknown quantity. Given these two, and Camden can rival Asheville, Thomasville, St. Augustine, as a winter resort, and outstrip even Atlanta and Chattanooga as a manufacturing town. Only a few miles from here is Rock Hill where \$9000 are distributed as wages every week, where paved streets, electric lights, water-works are among the public improvements made or contemplated. Rich men have not made that town. Nature did far less for it than for Camden, but unity and public spirit have made men rich who five years ago were poor, have built the mills, put up the stores, established the banks, and generally given that healthy and vigorous activity that will double the population, business and capital of the city within three years. Wake up Camden! Rouse yourself from your Rip Van Winkle lethargy, and take advantage of all that nature has given you, and twelve months hence you will rub your eyes in glad surprise somewhat doubtful whether or not you see a real or only a glorious dream. So ventures to write a Northern stranger who is charmed with your town and believes in its future.

A. N. S.

Not an Entire Failure.

"Did you go to the dance last night?"

"Yes."

"Did the spirits materialize?"

"No; but the medium told some."

"Told some what?"

"Material lies."

Men who cover themselves with glory sometimes find that they are, after all, very thinly clad.

Ring Rule.

The objection urged against ring rule and bossism is that a comparatively small number of members of a party agree in advance upon a set of candidates and push them through a convention by dint of superior organization against the will of the mass of the voters of the party.

It is the opinion of a vast majority of the people of the State, we believe, that a nominating convention should not be held before August or September, unless the reorganization of State officers is a more formal business. The primary method of nominating county officials originated, we believe, in Anderson, and there the primary election was held as shortly before the general election as circumstances would admit, in order that every voter might have time to deliberate carefully about his choice, and every aspirant for office could enjoy an equal right of presenting his qualifications to the people. This is the essential element of the system of a direct choice by the people, and has commended itself generally. The formation of a slate to be presented to a convention is the essential of ring rule, about which we have heard so much.

The farmers of the State are asked by the Executive Committee of the Farmers' Association, or, as it is generally known, the farmers' movement, to meet on a Saturday in March and elect delegates to a farmers' convention on the 27th of March to select candidates to present to the State Convention. When shall that convention be called? In August? Then we will see a set of men set up as a slate for five months before the nominations are made in June. Then the convention itself will be obnoxious to the cry of bossism that has always been urged against a June convention.

But there are graver objections. Is the Democratic party ready to make nominations now? If not, is any portion of the party ready? Are the farmers themselves ready to put forth a ticket now that they are willing to stand up now for in the State Convention? Outside of a few aspirants and their friends, not one man in ten has bestowed a thought as yet on this matter. They have been too busy gathering up the scattered ends of last years opinions to think of politics. As far as is apparent there is no political organization anywhere among the farmers or anybody else. The farmers' movement has not had a meeting in a long time. In many Counties it has no existence. There is no way of getting up a concert of action by the 1st of March; and if there were, the names of candidates have not been brought forth for discussion. Even professional politicians have not yet announced themselves as candidates; and conservative, quiet citizens, who would make the best officials, have not yet begun to think of the possibility of being called upon to serve.

There must be at least 50,000 white farmers in the State. How can the choice of even one half be discovered by the 1st of March? How many must be represented in the convention of the 27th of March in order to avoid the charge of being a clique or ring?

Again: combinations always beget combinations. Then comes a clash of opposing interests—faction against faction. This must lead to concentration of management in a few hands; or, in other words, bossism. The individual voter becomes a mere puppet, and the person who honorably aspires to office must either become himself a ringster or else see his hopes trampled in the mire by political machines.

We have consistently opposed any attempt to forestall the will of the people by all forms of snap judgments and we see no difference between this and any other attempt to do in advance what the Democrats should do in convention, after free and fair conference.—*Col. Register.*

Letter from Mr Hemphill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S. WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 20, 1890.

Editor Manufacturers' Record:

Dear Sir—Your special edition of the *Manufacturers' Record* of the 21st December last, setting forth the progress of the South in mining and manufacturing enterprises, makes a splendid showing of the great development now going on in the Southern States and will no doubt be of very great interest to that large number of our citizens who have invested or looking to investments in that portion of our country. The array of facts and figures that you produce will astonish many of our countrymen North and West, and they are certainly a source of gratification and pride to all friends of the South.

I have been very greatly impressed recently by the attention that is being given by mining and manufacturing men to the splendid deposits of iron and other minerals found in such abundance through that whole section of South Carolina lying between the North Carolina line and the prosperous city of Spartanburg. A number of thriving towns have grown up along the line of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Charlotte and Atlanta Air Line Railroads, and large investments of capital have been made by enterprising men in the extensive mineral lands of this section which are now being opened up with most encouraging results.

The development in that portion of the State—particularly in the counties of York, Marion and Spartanburg—is largely due to the attention that has been drawn to it through the enterprise of the *Manufacturers' Record*. Let me hope that you will continue the good work in which you are engaged with benevolence to yourself and the country.

Most respectfully yours,

JNO. J. HEMPHILL.

Circular from the Comptroller General.

The Comptroller General has issued the following circular to County Treasurers:

COLUMBIA, S. C. Jan. 25, 1890.

The following amendment to the Act in reference to forfeited lands, collection of taxes, &c., approved December, 1887, and the act of December, 1888, amendatory thereto, was passed by the General Assembly of 1889, to wit:

XX Stats., pp. 317.—"And the Sheriff to whom such warrants shall be directed, shall take from such defectors the following fees, in the execution of his office, viz: For serving each warrant, \$1.00, besides mileage at the rate of five cents for each mile actually travelled to execute the warrant; for advertising sale, 25 cents; for making sale and executing deed of conveyance and putting purchaser in possession, \$3.00; and for all sums levied, as aforesaid, five per cent; and the County Treasurer, for every such warrant he shall issue, shall have from such defaulter \$1.00: Provided, that the printers charges for advertising shall not exceed 50 cents for each tract of land, and 25 cents for personal property levied on, under execution; and the Sheriff is prohibited from demanding or collecting any greater sum therefor than is hereby allowed. Provided, further, That neither the Sheriff nor the County Treasurer shall receive fees upon nulla bona returns."

Approved December 21, 1889.

By this amendment, the Sheriffs and Treasurers will not be entitled to any *nulla bona* costs on tax executions, as allowed under the amendment of 1888.

The County Treasurers, before issuing executions to the Sheriff, will satisfy themselves reasonably that the money can be made upon the executions.

In issuing executions for poll tax, let the Treasurers satisfy themselves that the party from whom such tax is due still resides in the County, and then direct to the Sheriff to collect. If the Sheriff fails to collect by simple execution, they can then have a warrant taken out by themselves or deputies before a Trial Justice, for criminal prosecution for non-payment of poll tax. This is preferable to issuing direct to Trial Justices, because the Sheriff is a bonded officer, and makes the system uniform.

Treasurers will collect the taxes up to and including February 1st without penalty, and immediately thereafter, with 15 per cent penalty up to February 15th, 1890, after which date they will issue executions for the sale of real and personal property on delinquent, according to law. See Sec. 10, 20th Stat., page 41.

Treasurers will notify the Comptroller General, as soon as possible, at what date it is probable that they will be ready to make settlements for County and school taxes of 1889-90.

This information is necessary, because, under the recent Act of General Assembly, these settlements will have to be made by Comptroller General in Auditor's office.

J. S. VENABLE, Comptroller General.

Good Times.

The generally prosperous times prevailing throughout the country make it a particularly auspicious season for the issuing of that great work, the "Memorial Volume of Hon. Jefferson Davis; or The World's Tribute to His Memory," by Dr. Wm. Jones (the fighting champion), which will be published by B. F. JOHNSON & Co., Richmond, Va. The parties interested are especially fortunate in having such a favorable opportunity to place this great book on the market, and if you want to make a few hundred or a few thousand dollars very rapidly, this book will afford you the means for doing so. Apply to the publishers at once.

To take the advertisement out of the paper during the so called dull season is about as bad as to stop feeding the horse because the present weather is unsuitable for using him.

N. C. FOWLER, JR.



Presents in the most elegant form THE LAXATIVE AND NUTRITIOUS SYRUP OF FIGS.

FIGS OF CALIFORNIA, Combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming an agreeable and effective laxative to permanently cure Habitual Constipation, and the many ills depending on a weak or inactive condition of the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It is the most excellent remedy known to CLEANSE THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY When one is Bilious or Constipated.

PURELY JOJO, REFRESHING SLEEP, HEALTH AND STRENGTH NATURALLY FOLLOW.

Every one is using it and all are delighted with it.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR SYRUP OF FIGS MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

GILT EDGE STORE.

CALL AT ONCE AND INSPECT A BEAUTIFUL

LINE OF

NOVELTIES.

SEASONABLE GINGHAMS,

PRINTS, SATEENS, and DRESS GOODS, which

have just arrived, and (of course) they are the Latest Novelties produced.

ALL WINTER GOODS

MUST GO TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR IMMENSE

Spring Stock,

Which is fast coming in.

Beautiful line

BLACK DRESS GOODS

In Plain and Figured Sateen, Ginghams and Prints. Also

all grades Black Henriettas, Cashmeres, Albatross, &c.

Will be pleased to have you call whether you buy or not.

P. T. VILLEPIGUE,

PROPRIETOR.

LEGAL NOTICE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Kershaw County, Court of Common Pleas.

William A. Carrigan and F. A. Silcox, Copartners in trade as Carrigan & Silcox, Plaintiffs, against John McLean, Defendant.

Summons for Relief.

To the Defendant:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in Camden, S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated December 30th, A. D. 1889, Camden, S. C.

J. T. HAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

TO THE DEFENDANT, JOHN McLEAN:—Take notice that the complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Kershaw County, on the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1890.

J. T. HAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

JAN 9 1890

DON'T FORGET TO CALL ON

J. J. WATKINS

AND EXAMINE HIS STOCK OF CHOICE

GROCERIES,

Consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Molasses, Cheese, Potatoes, and everything usually found in a

First Class Grocery Store.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Nov 7-11

Undertakers.

With an experience of over 21 years, we still keep on hand a full stock of COFFINS and CASKETS, from the cheapest to the highest prices. We sell cheaper than any one in town. Give us a call and be convinced, for we cannot be undersold.

R. J. McCreight & Son.

Sept. 22-11.

BEEF FOR SALE.

I WILL HAVE CHOICE BEEF in the market every day, which I will sell at the following prices:

Chic cuts at 8 to 10 cents per pound.

Head Quarters at 7 1/2 cents per pound.

Fore Quarters at 5 cents per pound.

Sauces at 12 1/2 cents per pound. TERMS CASH. C. NELSON, Agt.